THE POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS OF RESIDENTIAL WOOD BURNING



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Air Resources Board



California Environmental Protection Agency

Wood Smoke Emissions

Background

- Can be from 20% to 80% of ambient wintertime particulate matter (PM)
- Is a complex mixture of health damaging pollutants
- Readily penetrates other households throughout neighborhoods and regions





Panel and Chamber Studies

- Decreased lung function in asthmatic children with exposures to combustion generated components of ambient PM2.5¹
- Increases in airway inflammatory markers with ambient exposure to local combustion in adult asthmatics²
- Increases in inflammatory markers and in bloodclotting markers in healthy adults from wood smoke exposure³



Population Based Study

- 10% increase in asthma hospital admissions among children associated with wood and agricultural burning
- 8% increase in respiratory and 4% increase in cardiovascular hospital admissions among seniors associated with wood and agricultural burning





Current ARB-Funded Projects

- Effects of wood smoke exposure on cardiopulmonary responses in healthy and asthmatic adults (UCSF)
- Exposure assessment of residential wood smoke sources (Cal Poly)



Current In-House Projects

- Potential effects of residential wood burning regulations and reductions in pollution and health impacts in the San Joaquin Valley
 - Preliminary results show decreases in cardiovascular and respiratory hospitalization and deaths
- Comparison of emissions from wood burning devices







Conclusions

 Negative health effects are associated with wood smoke exposure

Wood smoke can dominate ambient air

pollution

 Several air districts implementing regulations to meet standards and protect health



